UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff, : Criminal Action

: No. 1:19-cr-59

v.

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DANIEL EVERETTE HALE, : November 10, 2020

9:37 a.m.

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Defendant. : Washington, D.C.

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TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE LIAM O'GRADY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

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MORNING SESSION, NOVEMBER 10, 2020

2 (9:37 a.m.)

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THE COURTROOM CLERK: Criminal Number 2019-59, United States of America versus Daniel Everette Hale.

Counsel, please note your appearances for the record.

MR. KROMBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Gordon Kromberg and Alex Berrang for the United States.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

MR. RICHMAN: And good morning, Your Honor. Todd Richman, Cadence Mertz and Emma Dinan for Mr. Hale, and Mr. Hale is not present. We've submitted a written waiver of his appearance.

THE COURT: Right. And good morning to each of you. And I've received a waiver, and I think it's in good order, so we'll excuse Mr. Hale from the hearing this morning. I've read the motion to continue and also the government's response, and, Mr. Richman or Ms. Mertz, I'll hear anything else that you would like to say at this time.

MR. RICHMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll try to cover -there are a few additional facts I wanted to mention. I will
note just with respect to Mr. Hale's physical condition, he is -it is a very serious injury. It's the tibia and fibula. I
believe it is on two bones on the bottom of the leg above the
ankle. It's a very serious injury. We had an employee at our
office have that same injury, and she was bedridden for about
eight weeks not working. We, you know, spoke to him yesterday,

and his -- he had temporarily run out of his opiate pain medications and reported that without being on opiates he was essentially bedridden. He was in so much pain, he couldn't concentrate or do anything. And, of course, when he's on opiates, it's not a great -- it's not great for his ability to concentrate and work with counsel, so that is substantial in and of itself.

THE COURT: He had surgery after the break?

MR. RICHMAN: He did have surgery on the 30th, I believe it was, of October, and he is meeting with the surgeon later this week when he's going to be advised about things like physical therapy. He doesn't -- he hasn't yet been told anything.

Again, I know just from knowing generally about that injury it's usually fairly intensive physical therapy, so he would likely be going to physical therapy several days a week during the time he's supposed to be in trial. So, those are one category of things that we think are substantial in and of themselves.

There's new discovery that we have received. I'll note that we received more just last night. I haven't even had a chance to look at it. I haven't even had a chance to absorb the letter that we received late last night describing what else we were getting, but, you know, in addition to that, we've gotten just in the last few weeks over a thousand pages of unclassified discovery, several hundred pages of classified discovery,

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classified electronic discovery that's of a type that really wouldn't be of any use to us unless we were able to get a forensic examiner who has clearance and can get in the SCIF to help us look at it.

We're not -- we're not sure -- I don't want to represent that that's something that we necessarily would want to do, but it's something that we haven't even thought about doing with the current trial date. It's not feasible to get a classified forensic examiner in the SCIF on such short notice.

THE COURT: So you're talking about testing the government's representations about how these hard copy documents came out, and that it was different software and different binary --

MR. RICHMAN: Exactly. And I will also say that the classified hard copies they've produced of the documents, you know, the government says, well, they don't really require any analysis by us, they're just identical copies of what was printed out before. I mean, keep in mind they thought that what they produced to us before was identical to what was published, and it wasn't, so we can't trust that either. That requires hours of our time in the SCIF to do analysis.

So, again, it's not stuff that's just technical in nature that requires no -- that's just a formality. It's stuff that requires work on our part, including work in the SCIF, which is, you know -- which requires us to be here physically.

And then, an additional thing, of course, and a third general category is the whole concern about COVID, and there's a couple new things I wanted to mention here, and largely this is because of facts that have changed just in the days since we filed our motion.

I mean, for one thing, the national hospitalization rate hit a new record yesterday for a number of people hospitalized in the country for COVID, so there's no question it's not just a situation where testing is catching more less serious cases.

There are also more serious cases than there have ever been.

And, in addition to that, one of the things we tried to make clear in the motion but I think is really important is, unlike a one- or two-day trial, this trial is expected to be about two weeks. Any, any trial participant who starts developing symptoms who lives with somebody who starts developing symptoms or is told that they've had a contact with somebody who may be positive will suddenly require a likely interruption of a trial, and that, you know, if we're a week or week and a half into a trial and suddenly there has to be, you know, a ten-day interruption, I'm not sure if we could go forward and if we're going to end up in a mistrial.

And then there's one additional fact I didn't bring up because the facts on it have changed in just the last few days, and this is -- I bring it up not only because it relates to me personally, but I think it's also illustrative of what will

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happen with jurors and other people. My wife is employed as a special education teacher with Alexandria City Public Schools. For months Alexandria has been talking about when they're going to start bringing people, students back for in-person instruction. They've been bantering different dates about, and just in the last week it has crystallized that they say they want to bring back some students beginning on November 30th, the day before our trial date starts. The group they want to bring back first are special ed students, so as of today, just as of yesterday, actually, we learned that she may be going back to work four days a week full-time -- well, almost full time because it would be four days a week beginning the day before our trial date. I say that -- I take it with a grain of salt because all of these plans were hatched at a time when, you know, four, six weeks ago they were putting the details together for this, and now they're just rolling it out right as the case numbers are skyrocketing. So, I personally doubt they will go back November 30th, but if they do, we will be in a situation where my wife and I suddenly both have employment that requires us to be out of the house. We have an eighth-year-old son. We don't have any childcare. We can't have a grandparent come or grandparents -our parents are in their 80s. We would both be working outside of the house. We're not comfortable with having a grandparent come live with us when we're both working out in the community, so I literally don't -- and I say this. I don't know if this is

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going to be an issue because I don't know if she'll go back

November 30th, but if she does, I generally don't know what we
will do for childcare. You know, an eighth-year old can't be
home alone all day.

So, as I said, I think that is something that's illustrative of people in the community with the uncertainty.

And I think it would be one thing for me or a juror or somebody else to work around that if it's a day or two; it's an entirely different animal if you're talking about having to work around it for two full weeks.

So, for all those reasons, Your Honor -- and let me add one additional thing. I would also submit that there are defendants who are in custody who want their trial. There are civil litigants who have a need for resolution. This case, the defendant's not in custody, he's not demanding a speedy trial. The government until recently has not acted as if it was important to bring this case to trial quickly. We have seen the investigative files. This is not me just talking, you know, generally, but we've seen the investigation really occurred in 2014 and 15. There's essentially nothing after 2015, and then the case is charged in 2019.

So, the government essentially sat on this and did nothing for four years. So, for them to now say that a difference of a couple months is terribly important to them, I just don't think that is supported by their own behavior over the last five

years.

So, in light of all that, Your Honor, I would submit that it would be appropriate to continue the trial. There's limited capacity for trials here, and to use this whole time for a trial where the defendant is not in custody and not demanding a speedy trial, I just don't think it's appropriate.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Richman. All right, Mr. Kromberg, Mr. Berrang.

MR. KROMBERG: Your Honor, the first thing I would note is that the discovery that was provided last night was a letter, Hey, things we gave you months ago, you should know that it contains this in case you didn't find it. So, it's not a matter of us giving him something last night, other than the courtesy of trying to help, which apparently doesn't do well in this particular instance.

Mr. Richman's argument is that we should never have this trial unless the pandemic ends. That cannot be the result,

Judge. We all have to struggle through it. The idea that the government sat on its hands for years is ridiculous. Having been the prosecutor on the case since the beginning, I can tell you that we were struggling throughout to try to deal with the very complex problems posed by the theft of information impacting many different components of the intelligence community. We have put the case together, witnesses are ready, they're coming from around — there are people coming from around the country. We're

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ready to go. If it was a time certain that we could say, Yes, in March this will all be over, the COVID problem will be done with, that would be different, but there is no reason to believe it's going to be different or that it's going to be better. We have —— either the justice system grinds to a halt or it doesn't. This trial, they've had 18 months to prepare. It's ready.

THE COURT: How would the defense test your theory, your findings that the software that you've used now that more accurately renders the electronic computer files into paper copies that match is accurate information or not?

MR. KROMBERG: Well, first, Judge, I would say that I think that the question has been framed wrong. They came up with the issue that, Oh, my gosh, there are discrepancies here. Every one of us who ever uses a printer knows that if you send the same document to two different printers, it comes out two different ways. And so what happened here is, Oh, these are discrepancies, so now we've provided the -- we provided it in a way that you can see that this way, if you put it out on the so-called direct print, it comes out one way, and if you send it to a different viewer, it comes out a another way. It may well be that there are still discrepancies, but the point is that discrepancies arise from the mere act of sending an electronic binary file to a piece of hardware, and it gets rendered differently.

So, I don't think the question should be, can they replicate what was done; I think the question is, is it true or

is it not true that when you send a file to a viewer, the file may be changed? That, I don't think, should even need -- I mean, that seems obvious -- excuse me, Judge.

(Brief pause in proceedings.)

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Mr. Berrang points out to me that we provided the two viewers so the defense could load the viewers onto the machine, print out the files, and see how they come out. They will come out the way that they came out when we printed them through those viewers.

It's not a matter of needing to look at the code. Print out the file and see what comes out.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. I interrupted you.

MR. KROMBERG: No, no. I would just say, Judge, when I first started in the U.S. Attorney's Office, I was here before Judge Bryan, and Mr. Yamamoto came and said that his client was very, very sick and could not go to trial, and Judge Bryan said, Mr. Yamamoto, I don't care if your client is on a gurney, we're going to trial on Monday.

THE COURT: Well, whether Judge Bryan was correct about that, it was a different day, and I was here as well, as you know. Well, I am concerned about the defense's ability to check your representations about the differences in the hard copies having come from using different software and the binary computer files, but it appears from your and Mr. Berrang's responses that the defense has the ability to test the accuracy of whether there

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really are substantial other differences that would allow them to
allege that there were different printing jobs done, and that,
perhaps, someone else is responsible, although, again, we would
get back into the relevance of that, as we've discussed in other
hearings, but they ought to have an opportunity to test that, and
at this late date and without Mr. Hale's availability -- and he
has suffered a severe injury -- I think that the December 1st
trial date is, you know -- will unfairly prejudice their ability
to fully prepare. I don't want to continue the case until March.
When is the government unavailable? We could start the case on
January 11th, for instance. You're out January and February?
      MR. BERRANG: Your Honor, the issue that I have is I have
a six co-defendant trial before Judge Ellis that's supposed to
start on January 19th. It's slated currently to run through the
29th, but I think the reality of doing a six co-defendant trial
in a pandemic era makes us unlikely that we'll wrap it up by the
29th, and I'm sure that case will continue into the first week of
February.
      MR. KROMBERG: I would also add, Judge, that the case
agent will be either -- will be away on -- through long
prescheduled things that she cannot get out of during the month
of February.
      THE COURT: So you'd agree to a one-week continuance to
the second week in December; is that right?
      MR. KROMBERG: That is correct, Judge.
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THE COURT: Mr. Richman, why doesn't that work? I don't want to continue this case until March. I don't see a need for that. The case has been going on a long time, and you've had most of the discovery for a significant amount of time. You've had the opportunity to test different theories of defense and --MR. RICHMAN: I understand that. I think if the Court --I will note that the government says that you can just load this stuff up and look at it. They did it with the assistance of a computer specialist, they didn't do it themselves. For us to even get a computer specialist in the SCIF is a prolonged process. When I did it in a previous case a year or two ago, it took six months or so to find one that's clear that the government would permit to work on the defense side since almost all of them that are cleared are working as contractors on the government's side. And, you know, and then to get the approvals done in order to get the person into the SCIF. And so we can try, but to realistically be able to consult with such a person and have all the approvals done, have the person get access to the SCIF and look at the materials and then consult with us, you know, I don't think it's realistic that we can do that and have an answer in time to be useful at trial if trial is four weeks from now. So, I do think that's, you know -- so, I don't think four weeks from now does give us sufficient time. So, you know, if that's Your Honor's decision, we'll do our best, but I don't

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think it's sufficient. I also, you know, do have concerns about our ability in other respects. Like I said, I don't even know about my personal situation, but I'll try to figure that out. But we would ask for longer, at least into January, but I understand there are conflicts, so --
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THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll continue the case until December 7th at 10:00 with a jury, and you keep me apprised of a decision as to whether you're going to seek an expert to validate or invalidate the government's stated explanation for the differences in the hard copies, whether you're going to pursue that any further. And I have a daughter who's a special ed teacher in Arlington County, and they're vacillating on what they're doing in Arlington just like the City of Alexandria, and I have another daughter who teaches in Fairfax, and they've got a different plan, and it's moving -- every week it seems like they come up with a different plan, so please keep me apprised of your personal conflicts.

MR. RICHMAN: And that is part of our problem. If they told us two months ago it was definitely November 30th, we could have been making plans, but we still generally don't know whether she's supposed to be back full-time on November 30th.

THE COURT: I know it's very frustrating. All right.

Well, your exception is noted to not giving a longer continuance,
but I don't want to continue the case until March. We're able to
conduct jury trials here, especially with single defendants, and

1	I think we can do so within the required social distancing. If
2	that changes, then we'll hear from the governor and Chief Judge
3	Davis, but as of now I think we're still in a position to move
4	forward. So, continue to evaluate where you are in the defense
5	preparation and keep us apprised of that. All right. And our
6	memorandum order in Section 6 materials is coming out as soon as
7	it's reviewed for content, and so it should be to you very
8	shortly.
9	MR. KROMBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
10	MR. RICHMAN: Thank you Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.
12	(Proceedings adjourned at 10:00 a.m.)
13	серптетсапе
14	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
15	I, Scott L. Wallace, RDR-CRR, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of
16	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
17	/s/ Scott L. Wallace 5/24/21
18	Scott L. Wallace, RDR, CRR Date
19	Official Court Reporter
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